

**BEAUFORT WIND SCALE AND NEW RUSSIAN EQUIVALENTS.**

B. GALITZIN, Director.

[Dated: Petrograd, Apr. 10, 1915. Received: May 17, 1915.]

The Central Physical Nicholas Observatory, Petrograd, announces that beginning May 1, 1915 (new style) the following table of equivalents for expressing the force of the wind, as observed by means of the Wild tablet anemometer, will be used by the Russian meteorological stations. The table has been prepared in conformity with the decisions of the International Meteorological Committee meeting at Rome in 1913; it is based on the English table.

Wild anemometer indications.		Beaufort scale of wind force.	Wind velocity.
Light tablet.	Heavy tablet.		
1	1	0	<i>M./sec.</i> 0
1-2	1-2	1	1
2 & 2-3	1-2	2	2-3
3 & 3-4	2	3	4-5
4, 4-5 & 5	2-3 & 3	4	6-8
5-6 & 6	3-4	5	9-10
6-7	4	6	11-13
7 & 7-8	4-5 & 5	7	14-17
8	5-6 & 6	8	18-20
Above 8.	6-7	9	21-24
.....	7	10	25-28
.....	7-8	11	29-33
.....	8	12	34 & over.

**NOTES.**

Private advices from Graz, Austria, state that the professor of meteorology in the University of Graz, Dr. Heinz von Ficker, served as an officer in the military aeronautic corps operating the captive balloons in Przemyśl during the siege of that fortress by the Russians. He was among those who left the fortress in free balloons shortly before its surrender to the Russians; it is believed that his balloon was driven within the Russian lines and that its crew landed safely but were captured by the enemy.

Under date of April 9, 1915, the "Wolfenbüttler Kreisblatt" announces that the Duke of Braunschweig has conferred the title of Geheime Hofräte on the well-known leaders of modern research in atmospheric electricity, Profs. Julius Elster and Hans F. C. Geitel.

The Weather Bureau is advised that Dr. Y. Wada retired on April 8, 1915, from the directorship of the Meteorological Observatory of Korea at Chemulpo. His successor is Dr. T. Hirata, formerly chief of the forecasts division of the Meteorological Service of the Government General of Korea.